



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE:
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,625 號五十二百六千六萬壹第 日五十月六潤年三統宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1911. 三拜禮 號九月八年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

BABY

GRANDS

BY

PLEYEL

PRICE \$850.

CASH

OR

EASY PAYMENTS.

S. MOUTRIE & CO.,

LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS.

[a30-1]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

J. A. WATSON, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. NICHOL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies' Act, England.

Insurance in Force ... \$39,571,465.00
Assets ... 9,872,930.00
Income for Year ... 3,862,071.00
Total Security to Policyholders 9,520,050.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-
ton, Macao
District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., Philippine.
District Secretary.
Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.

Advisory Board Hongkong.
Sir PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. HUGHES, Esq.
C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.

[a3151]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 57½ lbs. net
In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a798]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig
Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General
Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37,
Hing Loong Street (2nd St. west of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515. [a665]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong 16th June, 1911. 545

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"OAKMORE"

BRAND

BOOTS and SHOES

(ENGLISH MADE).

WALKING BOOTS,
BROGUE SHOES,
MARCHING BOOTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WO HING & CO.,

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH-CLASS
SIWATOW DRAWN WORK.

LATEST FASHIONS OF
CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.
INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE. [a591]

**CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER
STEAMERS.**

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday
excepted).

CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.

CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.

WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

The S.S. "SUI TAI" leaving on SUNDAYS at 12.30 P.M. connects with the
Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

[a1441] Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

**MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.**

At A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contradict Condenser, Stone's Manganese Bronze,
and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

3 Dry Docks

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OUSA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always
ready at short notice.

AT KOBE—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet	580 Feet.
" Breadth " " "	56 "	65 "
" Draft " " "	22 "	25 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Shovel, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION. [a761]

ENGLISH VARNISHES.

FINEST QUALITY FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

ALSO FOR BUILDERS, DECORATORS, PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS,
SHIP AND YACHT BUILDERS, ETC.

ALL KINDS OF
BODY VARNISHES, COPAL VARNISHES, SPECIAL VARNISHES FOR
TEAKWOOD, FRENCH POLISH, BLACK LACQUER, ETC.

IN STOCK IN HONGKONG.

Apply for Buyers' Guide and full information to—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

W. D. GRAHAM,
GENERAL MANAGER IN THE EAST. [a733-3]

**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK
CO., LTD.**

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Cables used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. 1, and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material
including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT—
106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private
bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards, or 15.15 acres.
Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses. [a713]

GRAFLEX CAMERAS

FITTED WITH ZEISS ANASTIGMAT LENSES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.

LONG HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a98]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

	\$1.75
Titlers of the Soil, by J. E. Patterson	\$1.75
The House of Boudage, by C. G. Compton	1.75
The Land of Promises, by S. P. Hyatt	1.75
John Verney, by H. A. Vachell	1.75
"Obit" in America, by Keble Howard	1.75
An Exchange of Souls, by Barry Pain	1.75

	\$2.50
Le Nu Au Salon	\$2.50
British Cathedrals, 100 Illus.	2.25
Just For Two Cookery, by J. B. Williams	2.25
The King's Empire and How It Grew	1.30
Office Procedure and Business Corre- spondence, by H. Clemson	1.75
Physical Diagnosis, by B. R. O'Reilly, M.D.	7.00
Electricity in Homes and Workshops, by S. F. Walker	4.50
Railway Stores Management, by W. O. Kempthorne	9.00
The Pianoforte and Its Music, by H. E. Krehbiel	4.50
The Truth We Owe to Youth. A Vision of Sex, by H. Hamill	2.75
Lecky's History of European Morals	80
Pittman's How to Take Minutes	3.10

	\$17.00
Dictionary of Banking: A Concise Encyclopedia of Banking Law and Practice, by W. Thomson	\$17.00
The STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1911	9.00
England in the Sudan, by Yacoub Pasha Artin. Translated, by G. Robb	8.50
Adventure, Sport and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes, by W. N. Ferguson, Illus.	13.50
The Reduction of Domestic Mosquitoes; Instructions for Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Residents in Warm Countries, by E. H. Ross, Illus.	4.50
How to Speak Effectively. On the Platform, At the Meeting, In the Pulpit, by C. Seymour	2.75
History of Money in the British Empire and the United States, by A. F. Dodd	4.50

**THE CONCISE
OXFORD DICTIONARY
OF CURRENT ENGLISH.**
Adapted by
H. W. and F. G. FOWLER.
From
THE OXFORD DICTIONARY
1,041 Pages, \$3.10

[a25]

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

S.S. "HING LEE"

CAPTAIN F. C. EVERETT.

\$1.50 FIRST CLASS RETURN \$1.50

Every Week Day at 8 A.M. Saturday, at 2 P.M.

"ON LEE," CAPT. MOUNSEY, EVERY SUNDAY, AT 9 A.M.
RETURNING FROM MACAO AT 5 P.M.

RETURN FARE ... \$2.00

SZE YAP S.S. Co. [a959]

DEINHARD & CO.'S

WORLD-FAMOUS

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,**

WEISMANN, LTD.

BAKERS.

CONFECTIONERS.

CATERERS.

RESTAURANTEURS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. [a]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FINEST HOTEL IN THE FAR EAST

Recently Refurnished and Redecorated.
Large Airy Public Rooms.
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.
Suites de Luxe.
Bedrooms with European Bath and
Lavatory attached.
Perfect Sanitation.

The new Lounge will shortly be Completed
A la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room
Open 1st October.

a31 J. H. TAGGART, Manager

**KING EDWARD
HOTEL.**

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a967]

GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly
renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now
luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every
respect, situated in the most central position
Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Showers
Baths, Electric Light throughout and Fans,
Large and Comfortable Lounges, Private and
Public Bar and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements of
the latest, HOTEL LAUNCE MEETS ALL
STEAMERS, Monthly Rates for Tiffin and
Dinner. Special Rates for married families on
application to

FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Proprietor.
(late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero).
Leading Caterers in London, and
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).

TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

"BRAESIDE."

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.
Apply to— Mrs. F. W. YATIS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMSHEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA SHAMSHEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

MACAO HOTEL

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRATA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER
Proprietor. [a773]

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a48]

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a78]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Sir Robert
Burnett & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

OLD TOM GIN

DRY GIN

IMPORTED AND BOTTLED BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the
news column should be addressed to THE
EDITOR.Correspondents must forward their names
and addresses with communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication
but as evidence of good faith.All letters for publication should be
written on one side of paper only.No anonymous signed communications
that have already appeared in other papers
will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply
is limited. Only supply for Cash.Telegraphic Address: PRESS
Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letter
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On June 21st, 1911, at the Methodist Church,
Clabby, by the Rev. R. G. G. W. G. G. G.
WARRICK, late Inspector of Police, Hongkong,
to MARY JANE (Minnie), only daughter of the
late James Murphy, Elmhurst, Temp. Co.
Fermanagh.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGUE ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9th, 1911.

In view of the early opening of the Kowloon-Canton Railway for through traffic, the Chairman of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders yesterday made an interesting reference in his speech to the impending competition. Even before it was known that the cost of constructing the Railway would be more than double the original estimate, we expressed the view that the interests of the steamboat companies, engaged in the Hongkong and Canton trade because the Railway cannot possibly compete with steamboats either in the matter of passenger fares or freights. This is the view taken by Mr. FUHRMANN in his speech yesterday. "We do not think it probable," he said, "that the Railway can compete with us and yet make a profit." Without being too optimistic, he and his co-directors think the shareholders have no need to fear any general adverse effect from the new competitor. The Railway cannot possibly carry third-class passengers as cheaply as the steamboats carry deck passengers, and even if it did, it is very improbable that this class of passenger would prefer to journey to Canton packed in a railway carriage, when he can travel comfortably

by night and even stretch himself out to sleep on the deck of a steamboat. In the matter of freight, the Railway has to compete against rates ranging from one-third of a cent to two cents per ton per mile. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, the through trains will doubtless be well patronised for a time, but the novelty will soon wear off, and the multitude of Chinese passengers to whom time is no object will, as now, continue to travel by water. But this is not to say that the prospects of the Railway are unhelpful. When we see the traffic that has already developed on the section of the line now in operation we cannot but believe that the time is not far distant when there will be a very large passenger traffic between intermediate points. The Canton section of the Railway passes through a very fertile country and the means afforded by the Railway for rapid communication with Canton on the one side and Kowloon on the other will certainly be welcomed by the people living within easy reach of the line, and it may safely be predicted that in the course of a few years the population of the district will be very much larger than it is to-day. Wherever railways have been constructed in China, there has followed a rapid development of the country traversed by the line. It will doubtless be some years yet before our over-capitalised section of the Railway begins to be remunerative, but connected as the Canton-Kowloon line will be with the great trunk line to Hankow, which the Chinese Government are intent on completing with all possible celerity, we cannot doubt that the Kowloon Railway will in time contribute greatly to the prosperity of the port. There will be scope both for the steamboats and the Railway, and the community will hope that concurrently with a great development of railway traffic the steamboats will also have their full share of the increased trade we may confidently expect from the opening up of the interior by railways.

The body of a Chinese male, aged about 52, was found in Bowrington Canal on Monday.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow. Four bills are down for first reading.

The plague return for last week was 13 cases and 10 deaths. Yesterday four fresh cases were reported, bringing the total up to 252.

A Chinese who was found by the police in Queen's Road in a very sick state was removed to hospital, but died on the way.

Captain George Ankers, late master of the U. S. transport *Dix*, died of heart disease at his home in San Francisco on June 29.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of yesterday stating that damage had been done to a wall at Taikeo, we understand this does not apply to the Ducks.

The police have been informed by a Chinese woman, a passenger on the *S. S. 'Fishing'*, that while she was standing on the deck some person picked her pocket and stole a purse containing \$134 in money.

No serious damage was done at Macao by last week's storm. One Chinese house collapsed, and nine men were killed up with the debris for time. All were rescued, but some were more or less injured.

Dr. Noson has resigned his post as director of agriculture in the Philippines. He has been offered the post of dean of the agricultural department of the University of Porto Rico, but will not consider the offer, as his plans have long been made to enter private business in the Philippines.

A Chinese contractor residing in Ship Street reports to the police that he was approached by a man who wanted an estimate for effecting sundry repairs in a kitchen. He was invited to inspect the premises, which were in Canton Road, Kowloon, but he was no sooner in the house than three men entered, bound and gagged him, and relieved him of money and jewellery to the value of \$120.

The confidence trick was successfully played on Monday, the victim on this occasion being a sampan woman. She was approached in the usual way by a man who told her he had just found a bundle of notes, but was afraid to cash them: would she do it for him? Of course she consented, and was handed a handkerchief containing what she thought were the notes. Before she was allowed to depart she was asked to leave some security with the man, and she deposited herself of jewellery to the value of \$178. In due course she discovered that the bundle contained nothing but paper and that the man was nowhere to be found.

An interesting story was related to Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday when three women and two men appeared before him on charges of breaking and entering and receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. It appears that a refugee from Canton occupied a house near Ship Street, but during the typhoon he thought it was about to collapse and he hurried out of it. He did not look near the place for a day or two, and then he discovered that the house had been cleared of all the furniture. A report was made to the police, who discovered all the furniture in a house in an adjacent street. They had taken advantage of the owner's absence to remove everything from the house.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, August 8th.

Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour were cheered on entering the House of Commons to-day. The House was thronged.

Mr. Balfour, in moving a vote of censure upon the Government, affirmed that the Ministers had abused their powers and had put themselves above the constitution for party purposes so as to prevent the country from pronouncing upon Home Rule. He thought that Ministers should be especially careful in advising a new Sovereign, whom they had placed in a cruel position. He believed the advice was given eight months ago.

The debate was continued in a good-humoured spirit, the Liberals chaffing the "No Surrenderites" and ridiculing the ideas of revolution.

Mr. F. E. Smith contended that Mr. Asquith gave the advice he did to the King because Mr. Redmond ordered it and urged the Unionists not to submit to a campaign of bluff.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith said—Though there was no excessive kindness in the tone of Mr. Balfour's speech, my first duty is to tender him on behalf of the Government and its supporters our most grateful acknowledgments. This opportune motion is the very thing we wanted, for on one hand it gives representatives of the Government an opportunity

such as no discussion upon the Lords' amendments could afford to state to the country with clearness and precision the grounds for the advice tendered to the Crown. On the other hand, it gives the House an opportunity of stating with equal clearness and emphasis whether that advice truly reflects the opinion and judgment of the chosen representatives of the people. Mr. Balfour has complained that I did not give him in support of what was apparently a hypothetical vote of censure materials in advance from which he could ascertain whether his hypothesis was well-founded or not; but the only point he raised on the motion is this: Whether under the circumstances in which we stand with the Veto Bill, twice approved in principle and once approved in all its details by the electors, passed through the House of Commons by continuous overwhelming majorities, and now met by the Lords by so-called amendments, which are really changes fundamental in character and fatal to its purposes, it is not the constitutional duty of Ministers of the Crown to advise the Crown, if the Lords refuse to give way, to use its prerogative for a creation of peers in order to carry out the will of the people. Mr. Balfour asked me when the advice was given. My answer is that it was given in regard to the existing situation when a situation had arisen from which no other constitutional outlet was possible. It was given and accepted in reference to that situation, and it is by review of that situation, how it arose and what it involves, that the question must be answered whether or not the advice was warranted and justified. But when I say that the advice was tendered in view of existing circumstances, it must be clearly understood that I do not mean in the least to convey that there had not been any previous communications as events developed between the Sovereign and Ministers on the subject. As it is desirable that there should be no mystery or misunderstandings over a perfectly simple and correct transaction, I may be allowed to say that at the King's strong desire and therefore, of course, with expressed permission, I am able to disclose communications which have hitherto been treated both by the King and Ministers as confidential. To make matters clear I must go back to the 9th April, 1910, when the so-called Veto resolutions were approved by large majorities in the House of Commons, and the Parliament Bill founded thereon had been introduced. King Edward was then on the Throne. I ask the House to remember that there was every reason to believe that his life and reign would be prolonged. It was notorious that when our resolutions were carried by the House, and were shortly to come before the Lords, that they might be laid aside or rejected

there; the majority inside and outside the House were beginning to ask not unnaturally whether the election just held was to be reduced to nullity and matters again result in a futile deadlock. It was in these circumstances that on the 14th April, 1910, after careful consultation with my colleagues and in language approved by them and communicated to the King, who was abroad, that I used these words in the House of Commons: "If the House of Lords fails to accept our policy and decline to consider it as formally presented to them, we shall feel it our duty immediately to tender advice to the Crown regarding the steps which will have to be taken if that policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament. What the precise terms of that advice will be, of course, it would not be right for me to say, but if we do not and ourselves in the position of receiving the answer that statutory effect shall be given thereto in this Parliament, we shall then either resign or recommend dissolution." Here came the important words: "Let me add this, that in no case will I recommend dissolution except on such conditions that will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as expressed at the election will be carried into law." That is very plain language, which represents the deliberate policy of the Government, and was so understood and accepted at the time, not only by our friends, but by our antagonists. That policy was announced by me to the country. That is the only observation I make in reply to what I think was the unhappy reference made by Mr. Balfour to the new King. That policy was announced by me as the head of the Government while I was still King Edward's Minister. Within a month his reign was prematurely and most unexpectedly ended. A political truce followed, and for the best part of six months there was honest, continuous and well-inspired agreement. That experiment finally broke down. An endeavour was made by the leading representatives of both parties in the State to arrive at a settlement by the early part of November. We then reverted to the situation as it stood in April. What was the first question that we as Ministers had to determine? It was whether we should continue in the then existing Parliament or advise a dissolution, having regard in both cases to my declaration in the preceding year. Under the circumstances, and after the fullest consideration, we thought it right to advise a dissolution, as nearly a year had passed since the General Election. We were in a new reign, and there had been much discussion of the question at issue. Moreover, our plan was actually formulated in the shape of a Bill, and on the whole it appeared to us that the arguments for dissolution were overwhelmingly strong, but we clearly opined at the same time that it would be neither honourable nor justifiable to go into an election on a Bill, and in the first place, there was my deliberate pledge given to the House of Commons in the name of my colleagues—the Government—pledge I read a moment ago. A great many hard words are being used about me now, but I do not mind in the least. Harder words would have been used, words which I should have minded, if, after a declaration of that kind, my colleagues, and I, with the thousands and millions in the country who reposed trust in us, had been false to our trust. We would have been rightly accused of what I see I am accused by the orators and Pressmen of the Opposition, treachery and trickery. I might rightly have been accused of both treachery and trickery had I under those conditions gone into a dissolution without any understanding. But, secondly, and quite apart from any distinct and deliberate pledge, we should not have thought it right to plunge the country a second time within nearly a year into the cost and turmoil of a General Election unless we could have felt sure that if the country gave a decisive result in our favour our policy, subject to full Parliamentary discussion, would be regarded as for the time being definitely closed. Of course, when we came to the conclusion that it was our duty to advise the King to dissolve Parliament, we accompanied our advice on the 15th January, 1910, with this statement: "Ministers cannot take the responsibility of advising a dissolution unless they may understand that in the event of the policy of the Government being approved by an adequate majority in the new House your Majesty will be ready to exercise his constitutional powers which may involve the prerogative of creating peers if needed to secure that effect shall be given to the decision of the country. Ministers are fully alive to the importance of keeping the name of the King out of the sphere of party and electoral controversy. They take upon themselves as a duty entire and exclusive responsibility for the policy which they will place before the electors. Your Majesty will doubtless

agree that it would be inadvisable in the interests of the State that any communication regarding the intention of the Crown should be made public unless and until actual occasion should arise." That was the communication made by the Cabinet to the King on the 15th December. His Majesty, after careful consideration of all the circumstances past and present, and after discussing the matter in all its bearings with myself and Lord Crewe, felt that he had no alternative but to assent to our advice. Accordingly, on the 18th December I announced in the House of Commons that we had advised the King and he had accepted the advice to dissolve Parliament, and during the debate in answering the question put to me by Mr. Wedgwood I used this language: "Mr. Wedgwood has asked me a question regarding the declaration I made on the 14th April. That declaration, the language of which was carefully chosen, represents now and did then the intention of the Government. I may say at once, and I am quite sure that hon. members on both sides will recognise the justice and, I hope, the commonsense of my position when I decline altogether and continue to decline to make any statement regarding the advice that may have been given or may hereafter be given by a responsible Minister to the Crown. The King stands aloof from all political and electoral conflicts, and it is the duty of all subjects and Ministers to maintain and secure his absolute detachment from the arena of party politics. I hope our friends will have sufficient confidence in the Government and be content with that statement." What was the alternative? We might have resigned. If we had resigned the King undoubtedly would have sent for the Leader of the Opposition, who might or might not have undertaken the responsibility of forming a government. If he did not, then matters remained as they were. If he did, of course, it is a matter of common knowledge that a government so formed could not have existed a week in the then House of Commons, for the sufficient reason that that House would have refused to grant supply. A dissolution therefore was inevitable, so there is no ground whatever for thinking that dissolution would not have been attended with the same results. A dissolution under those conditions would have been held in circumstances which would have made it almost impossible to keep the name and authority of the King out of the arena of electoral conflict. The King no doubt thought this was a matter which was peculiarly incumbent upon him to safeguard. I never used either publicly or privately the words guarantee or pledge in regard to this matter. They are words which seem singularly inappropriate to describe a purely conditional understanding such as that which purposely left open certain contingencies which might or might not arise. Nothing can be more absurd than to suggest, what I think Mr. Balfour suggested, that the existence of such a confidential understanding between the Sovereign and his Ministers introduced any element of unreality into the subsequent discussion on the Bill when it came before both Houses of Parliament. The Opposition seems to scorn that suggestion. I tell them why there was never any question of obtaining the Royal assent in advance to a cast-iron legislative scheme to be rammed through Parliament. The King's consent would never be asked, and I am perfectly certain would never have been granted, to any such proposal. The Bill was always treated by us, and is treated now, as we shall see to-morrow, as a Bill approved in principle by the electorate, and therefore should be carried in principle into law, but as susceptible to any reasonable amendment which is not fatal to its principles. It was only in the possible event of its rejection, which has not occurred, or its mutilation by the other House which has occurred, that that "understanding" was ever intended to apply. It was my hope and strong belief that the Lords when they got the Bill would show by their treatment that they recognised and were prepared without pressure or suggestion of pressure to give substantial effect to the decisive wishes of the electors. It was only when that hope was frustrated, as it was last month, that the King was asked and consented to exercise his prerogative. That is the whole proceeding, and it calls in my judgment for no words of apology or even defence. We took the only course consistent with considerations of honour and due regard to the dignity of the Crown. For my part, speaking for myself and colleagues, I am perfectly content to abide by the judgment of the Commons and my fellow-countrymen. Now I return to the real question raised by the motion: Is it or is it not constitutional in the existing circumstances for the Executive to advise the Crown to be ready to exercise its prerogative for the purpose of passing the Parliament Bill? That question admits of only one answer. The circumstances are unique, and far stronger

than the circumstances of 1832, of which Mr. Balfour seems to have a very nebulous historical view. The Reform Bill was only once before the electorate. We are dealing here with a Bill which has been twice before the electorate, in all its main principles in January and in all its details in December. We are dealing with a Bill the principle of which has been twice confirmed in two successive Houses of Commons. We are dealing with a Bill regarding which we have not asked for the exercise of the Royal prerogative until it had gone through all its stages in the House of Lords. In Lord Grey's case there had been one election, and one election only. He demanded the exercise of the Royal prerogative before the Bill had even been in committee in the other House. Well, I make Mr. Balfour a present of any benefit he can get from the analogy. The truth is, this is a far stronger case in every one of its details; but then you may say, and are entitled to say: The country has approved of the Bill, but have the Lords gone beyond their legitimate sphere in amendment and reconstruction within the limits of the principles which the country has so approved? Well, I had the answer to that question a few months ago from the other part of the House. Let us see what is the Bill now. Is it the Bill which the country has approved? Does it bear any but the most superficial resemblance to that Bill? I see some learned commentators maintain that there are some fifty-seventy lines of the Bill as it returned from the Lords which are identical with the Bill as it left the Commons. Yes, but it has been grafted upon it in Lord Lansdowne's amendment the very alternative which the country repudiated. And here comes in another vital point differentiating this case from the Reform Bill and favouring the constitutional course pursued by the Government in 1832. It was the question of the Bill, and nothing but the Bill. But as everybody knows in December, 1910, that was not the question. There was the Bill on the one hand, and Lord Lansdowne's scheme on the other, the referendum and all the rest of it, and I may add, as Mr. Balfour has chosen to introduce the topic of Home Rule, that on the Opposition side there was not a single speech made by a single gentleman whom I see on the front bench during the general election of 1910 in which the country was not warned against Home Rule, and by nobody in clearer terms than Mr. Balfour. (Mr. Austin Chamberlain interrupting—I only alluded to it in a single speech.) Mr. Asquith continuing said—I apologise, but although he said it in only a single speech he said it so emphatically that that speech was placarded on almost every wall in every constituency. But what is the use of talking of that? Everybody knows that was the bogey set up by gentlemen opposite. They tried to buy votes for the referendum by representing that the effect of the Parliament Bill if carried would be to carry Home Rule, so that we have here again a much stronger case—I am dealing now only with the constitutional question—for the exercise of the royal prerogative than ever existed in 1832, because not only has our Bill been twice before the country but the Lords' alternative scheme has also been before the country and as decisively rejected. Now I ask what under these conditions, according to the law and practice of the British constitution, if the Lords will not give way, what outlet, what way of escape is there open to us? Will any gentleman opposite tell me? I put that question to them now early in the debate—will some of them rise in the course of the evening and, given my assumption that the Parliament Bill has been deliberately approved by the electors and that the alternative scheme of the referendum has been deliberately repudiated and that the Lords have insisted on putting the referendum in place of the Parliament Bill, given this assumption, challenge any gentleman opposite to rise up and tell me what is the constitutional solution of the situation. As for authorities, they are absolutely unanimous. I only mention one of very great eminence, Professor Dicey. He says in his classic work on the subject: "The point where the Lords must yield or the Crown must intervene is properly determined by anything which conclusively shows that the Commons represents in the matter in dispute the deliberate decision of the nation." Well, will that be disputed? You may deplore it. You may think the nation was misled, befuddled, or defrauded if you like. You may be convinced that argument and experience will in course of time cause the country to change its mind. That I can conceive. But do you dispute the fact? I state in a sentence why the fact is indisputable. Everybody knows at this moment there is no alternative Government possible. By alternative Government, I mean a Government to which the House of Commons would give its confidence. I shall be very much surprised if anybody

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(Continued.)

denies what I going to say that no responsible minister who is called to the councils of his Sovereign would venture this moment to put the country to the gratuitous turmoil and cost of a third general election in two years which no one believes would or could give a substantially different result. It is no good blinking facts. These are the real facts of the situation. We have been face to face with the precise situation contemplated by all our great authorities on the constitution to justify what is admitted to be a wholly exceptional use of the prerogative. If we want a precedent I return to the case of 1832 and again cite the classic passage on the subject in which Earl Grey said in the House of Lords: "I ask what would be the consequence if we are to suppose that such a prerogative did not exist or could not constitutionally be exercised. The Commons have control over the power of the Crown by the privilege in an extreme case of refusing supplies. The Crown has by means of its power to dissolve the House of Commons control upon any violent and rash proceedings on the part of the Commons, and if the majority in the Lords is to have the power of opposing the declared wishes of the people, and the Crown and the people are without any means of modifying that power then this country is placed entirely under the influence of an uncontrollable oligarchy." That is true constitutional doctrine. There is nothing novel in it, and it is being applied to-day simply in a case of extreme and overwhelming necessity. I am accustomed, as Earl Grey in his day was accustomed, to be accused of a breach of the constitution, even treachery to the Crown. I confess, as I said before, I am not in the least sensible to this cheap form of vituperation. It has been my privilege; almost a unique one, to serve and have confidential relations with three successive sovereigns. My conscience tells me that in that capacity many have been my failures and shortcomings, but I have consistently striven to uphold the dignity and just privileges of the Crown. But I hold my office not only by the favour of the Crown but by the confidence of the people, and I should be guilty indeed of treason if in the supreme moment in a great struggle I were to betray their trust. (Ministerial Cheers.)

Mr. Smith's speech was notable for the ironic allusions to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. The latter, he declared, had given Mr. Asquith a list of peers as a contribution to the revolution.

Mr. Churchill, in winding up the debate, stated that the Government would not shrink from the creation of 400 or 500 peers and said in conclusion "You censure us because we are going to pass Home Rule in this Parliament. So we are."

THE DIVISION.

The vote of censure was rejected by 365 votes to 246.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

The House of Commons was thronged by holiday crowds throughout the day. Mr. Asquith on leaving received a great ovation and took refuge in a cab and drove to Downing Street.

NEARING THE END.

Eighty Liberal peers have intimated their intention of supporting the Government if a division be taken on the Veto Bill in the House of Lords.

The newspapers anticipate that the House of Commons will to-day discuss the Lords' amendments *seriatim* instead of rejecting them *en bloc*.

THE TYPHOON REFUGE.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has given notice of his intention to ask the following question at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow:

In view of the statement concerning the progress the work on the Typhoon Refuge, which was laid upon the table at the last Meeting of Council, will the Government take steps to ensure that the future monthly expenditure on this work during the remaining 52 months of the contract time and the general progress of the work shall be such as to safeguard the completion of the work within the contract time of five years?

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

The *Wiener Revue* (Vienna) recently published an interesting article which is said to have been inspired from St. Petersburg, and which speaks of the approaching conclusion of an Austro-Russian Agreement. It is stated that, in spite of the Japanese support, it is impossible for Russia to carry out her programme in the Far East until she has come to an agreement with Austria regarding the Balkans, and that Count von Aehrenthal has the help and confidence of the Russian Government. In St. Petersburg the attitude of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand is highly appreciated, and it is hoped that he will shortly pay a visit, accompanied by the Archduchess, to the Tsar.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN ENGLAND.

RAILWAYMEN ON STRIKE.

LONDON, August 8th.

The men employed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have gone on strike, demanding a working week of fifty-four hours and an advance of two shillings on their wages.

The movement is rapidly spreading and three railways are now involved.

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

The seriousness of the situation in London is emphasised by the carmen and other workers now coming out. Although the demands of the 20,000 dockers have been conceded they refuse to work until the demands of all the workers are satisfied. London is thus more seriously hampered than hitherto. The Transport Workers' Federation are threatening to bring out 100,000 unless a speedy settlement is effected.

LATER.

Mr. Askwith, K.C., and the Board of Trade are to confer with employers and men concerned in the London Dock Strike. To-day a meeting of the Strike Committee protested against the action of the War Office in sending Army Service men to the granaries on the rivers to do work which the strikers had refused to do in connection with an army contract, declaring that such interference would lead to breaches of the peace.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 7th.

The *Zabulnager* states that a well-connected Englishman has been arrested at Bremen on a charge of espionage on the North Sea coast. If the suspicions of the authorities be correct, he must delight in dangerous escapades. He is a lawyer, 25 years of age, and an officer in the Teutonic.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, August 6th.

The King and Queen have returned to Buckingham Palace.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH ICEBERG.

LONDON, August 8th.

A New York telegram states that the Anchor Line steamer *Columbia* collided with an iceberg in a fog off Cape Race. Her bows were stove in and tons of ice fell upon her decks. She had a very narrow escape of being sunk, but she managed to reach New York unassisted in four days.

THE POPE.

LONDON, August 8th.

A message from Rome states that His Holiness the Pope has had a slight relapse. He is suffering from cold and gouty pains and the doctors have ordered him to remain to his room.

CONSPIRACY IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 8th.

A Calcutta message states that at the Sessions, the Judge, disagreeing with the finding of the native assessors in the Dacca conspiracy, that the accused were not guilty and that the Government evidence was unreliable, held that conspiracy had been sufficiently proved and sentenced three of the accused to transportation for life and others to various terms of imprisonment. Five were discharged.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or Typhoon Pacific Ocean about halfway between the Mariana Islands and the Loochoos, moving W or W.N.W.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another page regarding the opening of the above well-known Circus in Hongkong. The management after the recent typhoon have wisely taken over the Victoria Skating Rink for one week only so as to be fully prepared for all kinds of weather. The opening will take place on Friday evening next, August 11th. Those who wish to see a first-class array of Continental and European star artists should not miss this opportunity.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held yesterday at noon at the offices in Hotel Mansions. Mr. R. Fuhrmann presided, and there were also present: Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. F. A. Gomes, C. Lenmann, H. A. Sieb, F. Lieb, F. H. Armstrong, G. Friedland (directors), Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. A. Denison, J. H. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, Chau Siu Kea, D. Macdonald, A. Bune, von Wiser, and W. E. Clarke (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for the usual period, we will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the half-year's working under review will, we hope, be considered very satisfactory by the shareholders, and we trust that the proposed appropriation of funds will meet with your approval. Turning to the balance sheet you will notice a fair improvement in the net earnings of steamers compared with the last and 2nd half of 1910. This increase is partly due to economies effected and to the abnormal passenger traffic from Canton during April and May owing to the political disturbances in that city. These events, disagreeable as they were at the time, did not in any way adversely affect the Company's business. Later in the year the traffic became quite normal, and we hope, with continued peace and prosperity, for a further increase in our carrying trade. You will remember in the speech of my predecessor in the chair at our general meeting in February, 1910, your attention was drawn to the decrease in our freight and passenger traffic with Macao. Since we last met, the energetic Acting Governor of that Colony has started a practical scheme for dredging the approach to the port, and other improvements. When the scheme is completed the former prosperity of the Colony returns, I have no doubt this Company will share in the general improvement in trade. One other matter I should like to mention, and this is, the possible effect of the opening of the Railway for through traffic between Hongkong and Canton, which will have on our business. Shareholders would probably, like to know the views of your Board on this important matter, and in making this statement I voice the opinion of my colleagues that, without being too optimistic, I think the shareholders of the Company have no need to fear any general adverse effect from these new competitors. Although no negotiations have yet taken place, I have no doubt some amicable arrangement can be made for the working in some departments for the mutual benefit of both parties. As our third class deck fares are so very cheap, coupled with the general facilities for comfort offered, we do not expect any competition in this line of our business. Owing to the fact that we now carry many goods, both imports and exports, at rates of freight varying from 1/3rd of a cent to two cents per ton per mile, we do not think it probable that the Railway could compete with us and yet make a profit. However, you may rest assured that your Board will be very careful of your interests in regard to this particular question. Investments in public Companies, as usual, have been adjusted in accordance with the quotations current on 30th June. The loss in exchange by subsidiary silver during the six months' working amounted to \$23,276.48. I do not think of anything else calling for special mention, but should any shareholder require any further information, I shall have much pleasure in answering any questions.

There being no questions, The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts as presented. This was seconded by Mr. BUNE, and carried unanimously. Mr. MACDONALD proposed, and Mr. DENISON seconded, the re-election of Messrs. F. A. Gomes and R. Fuhrmann as directors. Carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. BUNE, seconded by Mr. MACHADO, Messrs. A. O'D. Gordin and W. H. Potts were elected auditors for the ensuing half-year. The CHAIRMAN then concluded the business of the meeting and thanked the shareholders who are now ready and may be obtained upon application. Thank you for your attendance.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Parsee Community was held at the Parsee Club, Elgin Street, on Monday the 7th inst. at 5.30 p.m., when almost all the members of the Community were present, to express their profound sorrow and regret at the death of their highly respected president and leader, Sir Hormusjee Mody, and to elect in his place a Trustee of the Zoroastrian Charity Funds. The Chairman, Mr. M. P. Talati, Senior Trustee, in a touching speech, referred to the irreparable loss caused to the Community by the death of Sir Hormusjee, recounting his various charities, the most manifest of which being the endowment of the Hongkong University Buildings which will always remain a monument of his generosity. A resolution was then adopted amidst silence to record in the books of the Zoroastrian Charity Funds the Community's high appreciation of Sir Hormusjee's devotion to their interest and of his indefatigable services as President extending over the long period of 25 years and their deep sorrow and regret at his death; and to forward to Lady Mody a copy of the place in the Club an oil painting of Sir Hormusjee Mody and also of the late lamented Trustee and Secretary, Mr. B. L. Bhatliwara, in memory of their long and indefatigable services to the community. Mr. A. B. Anasia was elected a Trustee in place of Sir Hormusjee and the proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Trustees.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, August 8th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

INTERESTING CLAIM UNDER LIQUORS ORDINANCE.

An interesting action arising out of a resolution made under the Liquors Ordinance was opened before their Honours Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge), the parties being H. Price & Co., plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General, defendant.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General (Hon. M. C. G. Alabaster) appeared in person being instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor.

It was set out in the statement of claim that under the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 3 of the Liquors Ordinance of 1909 certain duties which were set out in that sub-section were made payable on certain kinds of intoxicating liquors therein specified, which after the passing of the Ordinance, on the 17th September, 1909, should be imported into, distilled, made or prepared in the Colony of Hongkong. It was also stated by the said sub-section that it should be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time by resolution to alter or amend any of such duties, and by resolution of the Legislative Council passed on March 16th, 1911, the duties referred to were altered and increased. Subsequently to the 17th September, 1909, and prior to March 16th, 1911, the plaintiffs imported large quantities of intoxicating liquors, and placed them in a King's or licensed warehouse in accordance with the Ordinance. On various occasions the passing of the resolution by the Legislative Council, the plaintiffs had taken delivery from the King's or licensed warehouse of certain of such intoxicating liquors which were imported by them into the Colony prior to March 16th, 1911. Before allowing the plaintiffs to take delivery the Superintendent of Imports and Exports wrongfully demanded from the plaintiffs and insisted on payment by them of duty on such intoxicating liquors in accordance with the scale set out in the resolution. Plaintiffs, however, claimed and still claim that the duty properly payable by them on liquors imported before March 16th, 1911, should be in accordance with the scale set out in sub-section 1 of section 3 of the Liquors Ordinance of 1909. In order to obtain possession of such intoxicating liquors the plaintiffs were compelled to pay, and they paid under protest, duty on such liquors in accordance with the scale set out in the resolution. The duty so paid by the plaintiffs exceeded the duty payable in respect of the liquors under the scale set out in sub-section 1 of section 3 by the sum of \$1,550.38. Plaintiffs claimed repayment of such amount and costs.

The statement of defence set forth that the requirements of paragraph 136 of the Code of Civil Procedure had not been complied with by the plaintiffs. It was provided by the Liquors Ordinance that the duty upon intoxicating liquors imported by sea after September 17th, 1909, and in the case of liquors forthwith removed into a King's or licensed warehouse, be payable before the removal of them from such warehouse unless such removal should be for export, or into another King's or licensed warehouse. Defendant did not admit that plaintiffs had taken delivery of the liquor referred to from a King's warehouse. The liquor was removed by the plaintiffs from their own licensed warehouse under the licence issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports upon the receipt of requisitions signed by the plaintiffs requesting the Superintendent to issue such permits on payment of duty. All the liquor in question was imported by sea after September 17th, 1909, and no duty whatever had been paid thereon prior to the demand of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports alleged in the statement of claim. The demand necessarily admitted the receipt of the plaintiffs' requisitions, and in that wrongful demand the plaintiffs were properly liable to pay after the date of the resolution exceeded by the sum of \$1,678.43 the amount of duty which the plaintiffs would properly have been liable to pay if they had removed the liquor from their licensed warehouse prior to the date of the resolution.

Mr. Pollock informed the Court that the plaintiffs were wine and spirit merchants, and that the licence issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the plaintiffs for the importation of liquors into the Colony by sea for the purpose of their business. The liquor in question in this action was imported by them under the provisions of the Liquors Ordinance, 27 of 1909. After these liquors were imported, and before Messrs. Price & Co. had removed them from their licensed warehouse, the Legislative Council of the Colony passed a resolution.

The Chief Justice—Is that a bonded warehouse? Mr. Pollock—Yes. There are two classes of warehouse; one is called a King's warehouse and the other a licensed warehouse. Both are bonded warehouses, and in both the liquors are held in bond. After these liquors had been imported into the Colony, and before their removal from the licensed warehouse of the plaintiffs, the Legislative Council passed a resolution which their Lordships would find in the Government Gazette of March 17th this year.

The Chief Justice—The duties had not then been paid? Mr. Pollock—They were not paid, I suppose, until removal?

Mr. Pollock—No. The liquors had been imported, but the duties were not paid. Your Lordships will see that the scale refers to liquors distilled, made or prepared in the Colony, but in order to clear away the ground I may say that there is no question of such liquors in this case. The only question in this action is with regard to duty on liquors imported by sea into the Colony.

The Puisne Judge—I suppose it all turns on the word "import?" Mr. Pollock—A great deal turns on that, and the action turns on the power and competence of the Legislative Council to pass the resolution they did.

The Puisne Judge—You don't say they were *visu vires* with regard to liquors not in the Colony? Mr. Pollock—Our contention is that this resolution applies to liquors imported into the Colony after the date on which the resolution was passed, and that it cannot apply to liquors previously imported.

The Puisne Judge—And still in bond? Mr. Pollock—Yes. Proceeding, Counsel stated that assuming the plaintiffs were entitled to recover in this action, the amount at issue had now been agreed upon between the parties.

Plaintiffs admitted that the figures in the statement of defence were correct. It had also been conceded that the amount in dispute had been paid under protest.

The Puisne Judge—Nothing turns on the payment? Mr. Pollock said the money was not paid voluntarily. It was paid under protest. The case really came to this: their Lordships had to consider the true construction of Ordinance 27 of 1909, and the effect of the resolution of the Legislative Council, if any, as regards liquors which were imported into the Colony prior to the date of the passing of the resolution.

The Puisne Judge—Liquors which were in the Colony? Mr. Pollock—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Your friend is fairly clear on the reading of the Ordinance. Section 3 says, "There shall be paid on intoxicating liquors hereafter imported." Then, after is given to alter duties. The Legislative Council can alter duties, but they cannot alter the language of the section.

The Puisne Judge—The Ordinance is not retrospective. Mr. Pollock—There are no words of retrospective import. Assuming that your Lordships consider might by a possibility be construed retrospectively, I submit that it would not be in their competence to do so, because the Legislative Council has no more power than is conferred upon them by the Ordinance. We do not for a moment dispute that this resolution was published in the *Gazette*, but say that it has no effect on future imports only.

The Chief Justice—We must ask the Attorney-General to address us on the point. The Attorney-General said their Lordships must understand at first that there were no liquor duties imposed in this Colony before the date of this Ordinance. When the Ordinance was passed it was the clear intention of the legislators that any liquors imported into the Colony before the date of this Ordinance should go free, and that any liquor imported into the Colony after the date of this Ordinance should pay the rate of duty ruling on the day of payment.

The Puisne Judge—Not the day of importation?

The Attorney-General—No, the day of payment. Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster stated that duty was defined in the following words: Duty shall mean the duty from time to time payable by law upon any intoxicating liquors. The duty which was demanded was the duty in force at the time when it was payable. Entirely for the convenience of the trade, they were allowed to put certain of their liquors into bond—either into a general King's warehouse, or into a specially licensed warehouse which they themselves had hired. By adopting this course the trade got certain privileges, while at the same time they ran certain risks. In the first place, instead of paying duty on import, they put the liquor into bond, and the privilege they gain is that if they choose to export that liquor they need pay no duty at all. Another privilege was that they did not lose interest on duty, as they could take out small stocks as required. The disadvantage of the course was the risk they ran that the duty would be increased by the legislature while the stock was in bond. The Ordinance was passed on September 17th, 1909. Section 3 said, "There shall be paid on intoxicating liquors hereafter to be imported, the following duties." Sub-section 2 of that section provided that these duties should be paid, and 2b was one with which this case was concerned. Sub-section 3 (1) said, "It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time by resolution to alter or amend any of the foregoing duties." That was to say, that it should be lawful for the Legislative Council by resolution to alter or amend the duties payable on all liquors imported into the Colony after September 17th, 1909. It was common knowledge that when increased duties were imposed, and when long notice of the intention to impose them was given, the object of the Legislature was apt to be defeated because the trade raised its liquor in under the old rate. So, instead of providing that the duty should be increased by subsequent legislation, which involved various sorting and publication in the *Gazette*, or the more cumbersome and less desirable method of suspending the standing orders and making the Bill through at once, it was laid down clearly that the Legislative Council might change the duty on any liquor by resolution which took only a few minutes to bring into force.

Mr. Pollock—I must object to my friend referring to anything which took place in the Legislative Council. I have the most binding authority that that cannot be considered by the Court.

The Attorney-General said it would be impossible to frame estimates if people were allowed to pay different rates on liquor. When a man applied for a permit to remove liquor from bond, the ex-cise officer was compelled under the Ordinance to refuse it unless the proper duty was paid.

The Chief Justice referred to the question as to whether goods could be said to be imported until they left the bonded warehouses. The Attorney-General—There is a definition of import. Proceeding, Counsel stated that the construction which the Crown placed on the resolution was, in the first place, a construction which was strictly within the language of the Ordinance. The construction which the plaintiffs sought to put upon it was not one which was strictly in accordance with the law in force in England at the present time. The construction which the Crown sought to put upon this resolution was not unfair one to the trade. The trade had been guarded and protected in every possible way, and had no cause for complaint.

The Puisne Judge—Instead of putting the burden on trade you put it on the unfortunate consumer.

The Attorney-General—Yes, but the unfortunate consumer has not come here to complain. The trader is protected in every possible way by this legislation.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the Liquors Ordinance in substance only contemplated two things in connection with liquors—import and export. Directly liquors arrived within the harbour limits they were imported by sea, and exported meant taking them away by sea. The scheme of the Ordinance was consistent right through. Whether goods were coming in or going out by steamer or junk, the idea was the same. The learned Attorney-General attempted to make out that there was no hardship on the trade if his construction were adopted.

The Chief Justice—I'm afraid we shall not go into the question of hardship to the trade one way or the other.

Mr. Pollock said he referred to this case their Lordships should think it was a ground for deciding. He submitted that it was a real hardship. Why should Price & Co. whose liquors were imported into the Colony by the same ship as other importers, be in a different position to those other importers simply because their liquors were passed into a licensed warehouse? Why should they have to pay a higher duty than other people who got their liquors into the Colony by the same ship on the same date? Surely that was a hardship *per se*. Again, if

Price & Co. had to pay a higher scale of duties, they would have to charge an additional price to their customers. In other words, it would amount to a precedent in favour of other dealers because it suited them to clear certain liquors prior to the resolution of the Legislative Council. The plaintiffs had also a grievance from this point of view: they brought these liquors into the Colony in a state of law which would entitle them to clear them at a certain scale. Surely it was very unfair to them that they should suddenly find the scale of liquors, upon the date of which they had imported, vanished, and a much higher scale replace the old one? If the legislature is to lay clear words given notice and warning, it would have been of no avail for Price & Co. to say, "This is very hard luck." But could it be suggested for one moment that it could be found anywhere clearly laid down in the Ordinance that Price & Co. would have to pay a heavier scale of duties than that which stood when the liquor was imported into the Colony? As far back as the legislature made express provision to cover the case of goods being entered for home consumption, and it might have been wise and prudent for the local legislature to have introduced a similar provision into this Ordinance. But Counsel submitted that their Lordships could not read into the Ordinance a provision which was not there. He submitted the general principle applied in this case that where a thing was omitted it must be presumed to have been for some design. In the absence of such a provision in this Ordinance the words must be construed in the ordinary way, that was to say, that the intoxicating liquor must be taken to have been imported into the Colony when it arrived within the harbour limits, and that then there is a certain scale of duties attached to it. The Court reserved its decision.

INTIMATIONS



EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST—

PROVISIONS.

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Have Just Received a New Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

&c. &c.

PRINCES PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETs,

RAZORS.

(25)

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied by Cash. P.O. Box 55. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Office, A.B.O. 5th Ed. Libera.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BYSACK'S HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

CAUSEWAY BAY.

LOOK AT THIS! LOOK AT THIS! BOXING! BOXING! BOXING!!!

ON SATURDAY, 12th AUGUST, AT 9 P.M.

15 Rounds
Corpl. SCRUTTON v. Seaman TOVEY, for the Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony.
10 Rounds
IRON BUX v. Pte. POTTER, K.O.Y.L.I.
8 Rounds
Sapper MILES, R.E. v. Pte. SMITH, K.O.Y.L.I.
Finalist Army and Navy Light-Weight Championship
Aldershot, 1909.

8 Rounds
Seaman DAVIS v. Pte. WORTHINGTON, H.M.S. "Cadmus", K.O.Y.L.I.

No Bluff Programme.
Gonna Bonta. No Fakes. No Frame-ups.

JACK DEMPSEY, Referee.
SID KELLY, Timekeeper.

POPULAR PRICES:
Ring Side, \$5.00. Stalls, \$3.00. Gallery, \$1.00.
Natives, 50 cts.

Free List Entirely Suspended.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [1013]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
Captain F. von Binzer, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 11 A.M.

For further particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [5]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS,"
Captain Dannecker, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 A.M.

This Steamer has ample accommodation for passengers. Electric Light, carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Prinze's Building.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [3]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Friday, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Monday, the 14th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 28th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1011]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SATSUMA."

ON NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1012]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND OPENING OF FRANK FILLIS GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

AT THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK, Opposite the Central Market, Hongkong,
ON FRIDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1911.

7 DAYS ONLY 7

Great Tremendous Programmes will be presented at each Performance. Daring, Thrilling, Exciting, Novel, Funny and Sensational Acts, including all our World Famed Trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Dogs, Leopards, Monkeys, Baboons, etc., etc., etc., also our World Famed Artists

50 in all 50
in sensational, contortionist acts, Ladies and Gentlemen Jockey act Riders, Wonderful Jugglers, Wonderful Barrel Twisters, Song and Dance Artists, and everything that is wonderful, all to be seen in the Rink, on FRIDAY, 11th August, and also SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th August.

GRAND MATINEES—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, and Special Attractive Programmes will be presented.

Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 P.M.

A GRAND CHINESE PIG HUNT
50 Dollars for Pigs 50

Will take place on SATURDAY, 12th August, and SUNDAY, 13th August. Entries free for all Chinese.

POPULAR PRICES TO PERFORMANCES:
30 cents Gallery, 50 cents Carpeted Seats,
\$1 Stalls, \$2 Reserved Seats, \$3 Box Seats,
Children Half-Price to Matinee.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Performance at 9.15 P.M. sharp.
Booking Plan at Messrs. ROBINSON PIANO Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. D. B. McPHERSON, Manager. [1010]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th Aug., 1911, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Morza," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

8th and 9th Volumes all Cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "OCEANA," due in London on the 1st Oct., 1911.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [1]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITIMI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [4]

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Price of ICE is REDUCED TO ONE CENT per lb. from This Date.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1009]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Price of ICE is REDUCED TO ONE CENT per lb. from This Date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1005]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association, the General Managers have This Day Declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1911, of TWO DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 16th August.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 14th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1006]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD- STONES and CROSSES in Stock at—
BROWN, JONES & Co., Ltd.,
41, Morrison Hill Road.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 9th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering the Report and Accounts to 30th June, 1911, and to transact any business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 9th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [989]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1911, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th August, to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [994]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Gymnasium TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 9th August, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1910.

FRANK LAMBERT, Hon. Secretary. [997]

WANTED.

A SECOND HAND COPY of "TWENTIETH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA," in good condition.

Reply to—
"H. K.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1911. [998]

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

on

"THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS."

The Law is clearly stated.

The Faults of the Hongkong system criticized.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturdays until completion of the series.

Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
47, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1004]

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

There is
Nothing better than the best.
We keep it.
Do you want it?

FOUR BRANDS!

FOUR PRICES

Fresh, Sweet, Firm and cold as ice.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

INTIMATIONS

WAIT FOR THE NEW SHOW

OPENING AT CAUSEWAY BAY

ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 15th, 1911.

NOTICE THE LOCATION.

NOTICE THE DATE.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

TO LET

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Manicom.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. No. 7, DUDDELL STREET, 1 Godown. "KELLET CREST," No. 66, PRAY, from 1st August, 1911.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). The BYRLE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—TOS CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Immediate possession.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA to be let from 1st January, 1912.

GODOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

NO. 3, ROBE TERRACE, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Possession from 1st September, 1911.

Apply to—
BARRETTO & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1911. [996]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4A, Praya East.

"CREGGAN," 39, THE PRAY, GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [799]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, on higher level.
Apply to—
Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [990]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [892]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [116]

INTIMATIONS

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st January, 1912, as set out hereunder:—

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock Noon on the 1st day of September, 1911, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1912.

The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The prices offered for the separate years should be framed on a sliding scale according to the number of coolies. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING and PAWNBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contract for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1912, 1913 and 1914, are those specified below viz:—

For every 5 lbs. packet ... \$0.14 1/2
" 4 " ... 0.19
" 5 " ... 0.24
" 6 " ... 0.28 1/2
" 3 lbs. receptacle ... 1.45
1 talih ... 4.80

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [848]

NEW ZEALAND GREEN-STONE.

SPECIMENS of this lovely Stone, worn universally as a Fashionable Article of Jewellery, Mailed direct to you for 10/-.

Write to-day,
B. WEINGOTT,
Dept. J.
Wanganui, New Zealand.

984]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING ... \$1,500,000 at 2/-=\$15,000,000
SILVER ... \$16,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
G. H. MADDISON, Esq.—Chairman
E. SHELLEY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq. C. R. LAMMANN, Esq.
G. BALLOCH, Esq. F. LEB, Esq.
ANDREW FORBES, Esq. Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.
G. FRIEDLAND, Esq. H. A. SIELE, Esq.
C. S. GUBBAY, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

DERINGTON, 4-Roomed House, Peak Road, beautiful situation. For Terms, apply to—
C. SCHROTER,
Care of Messrs. GARNER, BURNER & Co.,
King's Buildings, IIIrd,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [923]

GRACA & CO.

PRADDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST
CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS,
CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp and Post Card Albums, Artistic Mosaic Pictures made of used Postage Stamps.
Inspection Invited. [891]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Mongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF

LODS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT
No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[902]



MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
OCHI MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SAYO,
SHINNEW and KANIYAMADA.

Collieries.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
KISHIYAKE Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
KORE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI"

Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENTS:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEMING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs. DORRIS & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to

Y. SHIBUYA,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [636]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 144
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of
historical interest showing the disposition of
the Forces at the battle of Kwellin, is dedicated
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.
RENJIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it
gives into political conditions in China, make
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese
Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALES,
LTD., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the
Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [56]

"Analysis PROVES that

PLASMON
COCOA

yields a Delicious Beverage of much
greater nutritive value than ordinary
cocoa.—"British Medical Jnl."
COCOA IN PERFECTION.
PLASMON is used by the ROYAL FAMILY
Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

STOMALIX

Sole in Hongkong, China and Japan.
Sole in Hongkong, China and Japan.
Sole in Hongkong, China and Japan.
Sole in Hongkong, China and Japan.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely
Vegetable
Sweetened
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
effective remedy for intestinal
worms. Perfectly safe, solid,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING,
London, Eng.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES' SAFE
REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole in Hongkong, China and Japan.

103-3

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERING NEED NO DRUGS!
THERAPION No.1
THERAPION No.2
THERAPION No.3
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful
swellings, etc. when other treatments fail.
Cures rheumatism, joint stiffness, neuralgia, sciatica,
etc. without the use of drugs.
Cures skin diseases, eczema, psoriasis, etc.
Cures all forms of indigestion, flatulence, etc.
Cures all forms of constipation, etc.
Cures all forms of nervous debility, etc.
Cures all forms of general weakness, etc.
Cures all forms of chronic disease, etc.
Cures all forms of acute disease, etc.
Cures all forms of disease, etc.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE
"EMPERESS OF CHINA."

INTERVIEW WITH C.P.R. MANAGER
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Japan Gazette of Saturday, July 29th
which reached us by yesterday's mail, contains
the following:—

The latest news to hand of the condition of
the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China*, now
aboard on the *Mera Root*, near Shirahama, is
that there is some hope of the vessel being float-
ed. Mr. T. W. Payne, the Manager of the C.P.R.
Co. for Japan and China, who was a passenger
on the vessel, and who since the accident has
remained at the scene, arrived in Yokohama this
afternoon, together with Captain Tippet, Lloyd's
Surveyor, who proceeded to Shirahama on
Thursday afternoon to investigate the damage
and report thereon.

Mr. Payne, who has had a rather strenuous
time at Shirahama during the last two days
superintending the arrangements made for the
temporary accommodation of the passengers and
the collecting of their baggage for dispatch to
Yokohama, arrived here shortly after noon, and,
although busily engrossed with matters con-
cerning the accident, very kindly consented to
give a representative of the *Gazette* an interview
detailing the circumstances of the accident, the
transshipment of passengers, and the prospects
of refloating the vessel. Mr. Payne's statement
confirms in almost every detail the account given
in our issue last evening, as gathered from
interviews with passengers, with the additional
information that should the weather continue
fine there is still hope of getting the vessel off.

The *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the
14th instant, and on the whole had a remarkably
easy voyage across the sea, being met with during
the first ten days. A few fog banks were
encountered during a couple of days, but these
lasted only about an hour or two at a time. On
Sunday last, the 23rd instant, the *Empress* first
encountered the typhoon, and on Monday the
weather was rough, the waves running very high.
On Wednesday afternoon Kinkasan, on the northern
island, was sighted, and the ship's observations
were taken, her position being then well known.
In the afternoon observations were again taken.
Later, on approaching the coast, the weather
became cloudy and foggy, and the Captain
decided to slow down. Although the steamer
could easily have reached Yokohama late on
Wednesday night, it was decided not to get
into port until Thursday morning, at the hour
notified in earlier messages to the Company's
office.

At six o'clock on Thursday morning the
steamer was going very slowly, when she
suddenly stopped, the impact being very gentle.
A heavy sea was running at the time, and a
dense fog obscured everything from view.
When the vessel struck there was no excite-
ment on board. The passengers were
informed that there was no need to fear
danger, and everything went as smoothly
as clockwork. Half-an-hour later the fog
suddenly lifted, and it was discovered that
the vessel was resting on a ledge a little to
the north of the *Mera Root*, with her bow
pointing towards the land, and perfectly
upright as if anchored close in to the
shore. Breakfast was at once served, and then
the cabin passengers began to get together their
baggage. As soon as the fog had lifted the
ship was immediately surrounded by Japanese
boats which had put off from Shirahama, and
in these the passengers, both cabin and steerage,
were rowed ashore, all being landed by eight
o'clock.

Meanwhile, a wireless message had been
dispatched to the Choshu Wireless Station,
reporting the condition of the vessel and
asking for help, but as the apparatus on board
gave out very early in the morning, those on
board could not ascertain whether or not the
message had been picked up. The *Empress* was
the first to land, being towed ashore by
telegraphers from Yokohama and Tokyo reporting
the position of the vessel, but it was later ascer-
tained that telegraphic communication was in-
terrupted, the lines being dislocated by the re-
cent storm. Consequently for several hours
after the accident the officers were unable to
communicate with Yokohama, and it was not
until the arrival at eleven o'clock of the Japanese
cruiser *Soya* and *Aso*, which had picked up the
wireless message, that the Captain knew
that help had been received.

In the interval the passengers were being
accommodated at the Honganji Temple, situated
about a mile from the shore. Mr. Payne him-
self superintending the whole of the arrange-
ments. At about eleven o'clock Mr. Payne
returned to the *Empress*, and half an hour
later a boat's crew from one of the Japanese
warships was alongside, the officer presenting
the card of Rear-Admiral S. Kato, commander
of the Training Squadron. It was fortunate,
says Mr. Payne, that these vessels were
at the time anchored in Tateyama Bay,
and picked up the messages requesting
assistance, and the promptitude with which
they responded to the call was warmly appre-
ciated by the Company's officials, the ship's
officers, and the whole of the passengers. The
officers of the warships volunteered all assistance,
saying they could take all the passengers and
mail on board and convey them at once to
Yokohama. By three o'clock in the afternoon
all the cabin passengers had been conveyed to
the *Soya*, and the steerage passengers followed
later, all being on board by seven o'clock,
and, as previously stated, all were landed in
Yokohama early on Friday morning. During
Thursday all the luggage of the passengers
was taken from the *Empress* and safely
landed, and will be brought to Yokohama by
the *Uraga Dock Company's* tug, which left for
Shirahama at six o'clock this morning.

Captain Archibald and the officers are still
standing by the *Empress*, while the crew and
firemen, to the number of 225, are at present at
Shirahama, awaiting the completion of arrange-
ments for bringing them to Yokohama.
As to the position of the vessel, nothing
can be stated definitely at present. Captain
Tippet, Lloyd's Surveyor, who returned
this afternoon, has made a thorough in-
spection of the ship, and is preparing his
report. Until that is complete nothing will
be definitely decided. When Mr. Payne left
Shirahama the vessel was perfectly upright,
and if the weather continues fine there is a good
chance of her being refloated. The position
is by no means hopeless, and negotiations are
now in progress with a view to making
attempts to get her off. Water has penetrated
some of the holds, and some of the cargo—which
consists of a quantity of flour and general mer-
chandise—is more or less damaged.

Mr. Payne was warmly appreciative of the
kindness and attention shown by the Japanese
naval officers, the villagers at Shirahama,
including the headman, Mr. Jibiki, and
the head priest at the Honganji Temple, all of
whom were untiring in their efforts to render
assistance to the officers of the vessel and to
make the stay of the passengers as pleasant
as possible under the circumstances.

The Company's Superintendent Engineer,
Mr. Richardson, who happened to arrive at
Yokohama on the 31st ult. from Hongkong on
the *Empress of Japan* for his annual consulta-
tion with Mr. Payne, left the same day for
Shirahama by special launch, and will render

the Captain and officers all possible assistance
in the work of saving the cargo, and, if pos-
sible, the refloating of the vessel.

The cabin passengers, who on arrival at
Yokohama were housed in the local hotels, were
provided with passage to their destination.
With one or two trifling exceptions, the baggage
of the cabin passengers was all delivered in
good order. The Chinese passengers, who since
their arrival had been quartered at various inns,
were to leave for Hongkong by the N.Y.K.
steamer *Iyo-maru*.

THE CURRENTS AT THE SCENE OF THE
ACCIDENT.

The *Japan Gazette* says it is stated that on the
same day that the *Empress of China* ran ashore
P. & O. S. N. steamer *Orizabal* and the
M. M. steamer *Moscow*, which had left Kobe
together for Yokohama, in the neighbourhood of
the scene of the accident found themselves no less
than 27 miles out of their course. The fact shows
the tremendous inset of the currents at the point
named on this particular day.

Captain R. Swain, in command of the N.Y.K.
Yokohama-Shanghai liner *Asaga-maru*, who is
one of the best-known and most experienced
navigators on the coast, mentions that in severe
typhoon weather or seismic disturbances, it is
quite a usual thing to find the currents very
much changed in the neighbourhood of Shirahama,
and a set of from twenty-five to thirty
miles is by no means unusual.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

The thirty-second report of the court of
directors reads as follows:—
Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to sub-
mit to you a General Statement of the affairs
of the Bank and Balance Sheet for the half-
year ending 30th June, 1911.

The net profits for that period, including
\$2,039,151.91, balance brought forward, from
last account, after paying all charges, deducting
interest paid and dividend and making provision for
bad and doubtful accounts, amount to
\$5,232,844.16.

The Directors recommend the transfer of
\$500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to
credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund
will then stand at \$16,750,000.

After making this transfer and deducting
Remuneration to Directors there remains for the
appropriation \$4,732,844.16, out of which the
Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend
of Two Pounds Sterling per Share, viz.
£240,000, which at 1/9, the rate of the day, will
absorb \$2,679,069.77.

The balance, \$2,053,774.39, to be carried to
New Profit and Account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. S. A. Levy and Mr. W. Logan having
resigned their seats, Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Mr.
E. Shellim have been invited to fill the
vacancies.

Mr. Henry Keswick, the Chairman, who has
been absent on leave, has resigned his seat as he
is not returning to the Colony. The Hon.
Mr. C. H. Ross has been invited to join the
Board.

The above appointments require confirmation
at this meeting.

Mr. G. H. Medhurst has been elected Chair-
man for the remainder of the year, and Mr. E.
Shellim, Deputy Chairman.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W.
Hutton Potts and Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, the
latter acting for Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who is
absent from the Colony.

G. H. MEDHURST,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CANADA.

Another document of some importance as
bearing on the relations between Japan and
Great Britain and her Colonies was issued by
the Foreign Office last week. This is an ex-
change of notes between the United Kingdom
and Japan, prolonging for a period of two years
Article 5 of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial
Treaty of July 16, 1894, as regards the Dominion
of Canada.

On July 7, Sir Edward Grey wrote to the
Japanese Ambassador:—
Your Excellency—I have the honour to
inform you that His Majesty's Government
agree to the continuance in respect of the
Dominion of Canada for a period of two years
from July 17 next—the date of the expiry of
the Convention between the United Kingdom
and Japan of January 31, 1906, respecting
commercial relations between Canada and Japan—
of the most-favoured-nation treatment as
regards Customs duties and other matters
expressed in Article 5 of the Anglo-Japanese
Commercial Treaty of July 16, 1894, on the
understanding that the Imperial Japanese
Government are equally prepared to agree to
such continuation.

I have the honour to inquire whether the
Imperial Japanese Government are prepared on
their side to give an assurance that the re-
ciprocal concession in the said article will be
likewise granted to Canada.

Should you agree to the proposed arrangement,
the present note and your reply will be regarded
by His Majesty's Government as placing upon
record the understanding arrived at between our
respective Governments in this matter.—I have,
&c.,

E. GREY.

Replying on the same day, the Japanese Am-
bassador says:—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the
receipt of your note of to-day's date, informing
me that His Majesty's Government agree to
the continuance in respect of the Dominion of
Canada, for a period of two years from July 17
next—the date of the expiry of the Convention
between Japan and the United Kingdom of Jan.
31, 1906, respecting commercial relations between
Japan and Canada—of the most-favoured-nation
treatment as regards Customs duties and other
matters expressed in Article 5 of the Commercial
Treaty of July 16, 1894, between Japan and
Great Britain, on the understanding that the
Imperial Japanese Government are equally
prepared to agree to such continuation.

I have the honour to state that the
Imperial Japanese Government are prepared
on their side to give an assurance that the re-
ciprocal concession in the said article will be
likewise granted to Canada, and the present ex-
change of notes is accordingly regarded by them as placing upon
record the understanding arrived at between our
respective Governments.—I have, &c.,
TAKAOKI KATO.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in
business as the use of First Class Printing.
The difference in cost between good and bad
printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PRINTING WORKS
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price

SPECIAL BARGAINS

TO CLEAR FOR

NEW STOCK

	SELLING PRICE.	FORMER PRICE.
AUTO-RACHALS	\$1,100	\$1,500
AUTO-MANUAL	\$ 800	\$1,000
RACHALS	\$ 550	\$ 800
BRINSMEAD	\$ 500	\$ 775
WERNER	\$ 495	\$ 600
KRAUSS	\$ 400	\$ 625
WERNER	\$ 395	\$ 575
CHALLEN	\$ 385	\$ 525
SCHIEDMAYER	\$ 350	\$ 600

ROBINSONS.

1734

"Montserrat"
LIME JUICE

is a drink with an interesting flavour; it is
a pure natural product—not a chemical
 concoction.

Fresh ripe cultivated limes are
alone used in the manufacture of

"MONTSERRAT"
LIME JUICE.

SUPPLIED IN TWO FORMS—
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.



600

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS

AT THE REQUEST OF THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted
in the School of Physiology, Trinity College,
Dublin, at the request of the Local Government
Board for Ireland, prove that

BOVRIL

when added to a fixed diet, has a body-building
effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight
of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

655

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Ball, extra
heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible
Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,
and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 12 Selected Ash Cues. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Ball Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Wall Ball Rack. |
| 1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed. |
| 1 Long Butt. | 1 Best Billiard Brush. |
| 1 Mid Butt. | 1 Set "Crystal" or "Bonzo" Bill. Bal. |
| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted. |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table. | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File. |
| 1 Straightedge and 1 Circle. | 1 Bottle Cue Cement. |
| 1 Best Spirit Level. | 1 Box Silk Spots. |
| 1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. | 2 Dozen Best White Chalk. |

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

[1134-1]

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS
& CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

1930

NEW CARTRIDGES.

Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLER
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 333G. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [608]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China, etc.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DEVANHA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex ss. "Mongolia,"
From Australia ex ss. "Marmora,"
From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. S. N.
and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "KIYO MARU"

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Monday, the 14th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 21st inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within two days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO,
HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamer
"GLEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamer
"YEDDO" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES,
AKTIEBOLAG.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIJMAHI	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TIJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Aug.
TIJILATAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Aug.
TIJILWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TIJTAREM	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TIJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TIJIMANOCK	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TIJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.

46 YORK BUILDINGS TOP FLOOR

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VANCOUVER, B.C. SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or.).

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

Steamers	Tons Dwt.	Captain	To Sail on or About
ORTERIE	11,000	Jas. Findlay	11th August.
SUTHER	11,000	F. B. Cowley	22nd August.
KUMERIC	11,000	G. B. McGill	26th September.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals. Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers. The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
King's Building, Praya Central.

TELEPHONE No. 780.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM COLOMBO:

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
(MANAGING AGENTS).

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RIVER PLATE Ports transhipping to CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE Steamers at CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM CALCUTTA:

Frequent Sailings (End August) (End September).

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

STOCKS OF THE FINEST

STEAM COAL, GAS COAL, HOUSE COAL.

From the West Wallsend and Aberdare Mines (New South Wales) always on hand.

For Prices, delivered or ex Godown, apply to—

ANDREW WEIR & Co.,
(THE BANK LINE AGENCY),
King's Building (Fourth Floor),
Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1911.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
ALBESIA, German str., 3,222 G. Habel, 6th August—Singapore 31st July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
ANGELIN, German str., 1,001 G. Kumpil, 2nd August—Bangkok 26th July, Elco—Butterfield & Swire.				
AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,321 T. Iriawa, 6th August—Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 3rd Aug. General and Flour—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.				
BESSIE DOLLAR, British str., Cross, 3rd Aug. 10th 30th July, General—Order.				
CARL DENDRICHSEN, German str., 774, C. Jurgensen, 2nd August—Haiphong and Hoihow 1st August, Coal and General—Jensen & Co.				
CARLEIGH, British str., 2,355 E. Woodhead, 27th July—Cardiff 8th June, Coal—Admiralty.				
CHILDAK, Norwegian str., 1,102 H. Nielsen, 2nd August—Bangkok 26th July, General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.				
CHURANG, British str., 1,418 C. J. Mattock, 7th August—Swatow 5th August, Ballast—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
DALIN MARU, Jap. str., 899, Y. Yamamoto, 6th August—Swatow 5th July, General—Osumi Shosen Kaisha.				
DAKOTAH, British str., 2,752, W. A. Ross, 2nd August—Amoy 1st August—Standard Oil Co.				
DERWENT, British str., 1,520 Jenkins, 29th July—Cebu 22nd July.				
DEVANHA, German str., 1,357 E. Gathe-wagen, 30th July—Bangkok 22nd July, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.				
DUNEDIN, British str., 3,051, Mac, 28th July—Moji 22nd July, Coal—Doddwell & Co.				
FOOKSANG, British str., 1,587, T. A. Mitchell, 6th August—Calcutta 20th and Singapore 23th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
FRI, Norwegian str., 860, N. G. Andersen, 6th August—Nanchang and Dairen 23th July, Beans—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.				
GENANIA, German str., 1,774 H. Franden, 7th August—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal—Jensen & Co.				
GLENTURR, British str., 3,025, R. Webster, 7th August—London via Ports 17th June, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.				
HELEN, German str., 771, H. Bendixen, 6th August—Quinhon 1st and Tientsin 5th August, General—Jensen & Co.				
HONG BEE, British str., 2,590, Kinghorn, 7th August—Swatow 6th August, General—China Kaishan.				
HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Cornelissen, 6th August—Haiphong 2nd and Pakhoi 3rd August, General—A. R. Marty.				
HONGKONG, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th August—Hong Kong 3rd August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,931, Belkto, 4th August—Singapore 28th July, General—Carlowitz & Co.				
JESSIE, British str., 1,234, White, 6th August—Keelung 2nd August, General—Bank Line Ltd.				
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,109, T. Yamamoto, 24th July—Moji 18th July, Coal—Blackhead & Co.				
KINTOKU, British str., 4,616, H. Brown, 7th August—Penang 31st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, S. Togo, 6th August—Kaishan 30th July, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.				
KOREA, American str., 5,651, Wm. Fisher, 1st August—San Francisco via ports 5th July, Mail and General—P. M. S. S. Co.				
LIBERIA, German str., 2,336, J. Karberg, 7th August—Shanghai 3rd August, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
LINAR, British str., 1,500, C. C. Williams, 7th August—Shanghai 3rd August, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
MACHU, German str., 996, B. G. Willson, 25th July—Bangkok 18th July, Rice and Text—Butterfield & Swire.				
MADLINE, British str., 2,955, J. Schmitt, 28th July—Moorea 20th July, Coal—Bundley & Co.				
MARIE, German str., 1,169, H. Schlaifer, 30th July—Salon 27th July, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.				
OMPA, British str., 5,810, W. Cape Lyce, 6th August—Liverpool 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
PREUDER, British str., 1,065, Jas. Scott, 30th July—Saigon 25th July, General and Rice—W. Fat Sing.				
RAJABUR, German str., 1,189, C. Wolff, 3rd August—Baukok and Swatow 2nd Aug., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.				
SABINE, British str., 573, D. E. Bova, 2nd August—Fookhow and Swatow 1st August, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.				
SEIKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, K. Sugawa, 7th August—Swatow 6th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.				
SEIKU, Norwegian str., 871, W. Horn, 29th July—Nanchang 20th July, General and Beans—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.				
TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,330, Yamamoto, 31st July—Manila 24th July, Flour and General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.				
TAISEN, Chinese str., 1,215, B. G. Paramore, 7th Aug.—Shanghai 3rd Aug., General—C. M. S. N. Co.				
TAMBO, Russian Vol. Fleet, 4,741, Poshitschak, 6th August—Shanghai 3rd August, Tea—Melchers & Co.				
TAMING, British str., 1,250, G. H. Pennefather, 6th August—Manila 2nd August, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
TITAN, British str., 5,721, H. W. N. Evans, 7th August—Tacoma 8th July, Flour and General—Butterfield & Swire.				
TIJMAHI, Dutch str., 2,000, J. P. Scholte, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.				
TRIUMPH, German str., 769, W. Langschwager, 6th August—Pakhoi 3rd and Hoihow 5th August, General—Jensen & Co.				
WAKASA MARU, Japanese str., 6,264, N. Nijlsson, 6th August—Moji 31st July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.				
YEDDO, Swedish str., 2,200, Anderson, 6th August—Antwerp 21st June, General—Olof Wijk & Co.				
YUENANG, British str., 1,142, P. H. Rolfe, 31st July—Manila 28th July, General and Hemp—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
YO SEUK, Chinese str., 1,073, C. Westerland, 2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.				

Total ... P753,500

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.		GRAND HOTEL.		KING EDWARD HOTEL.	
Mrs G. Bingham	Dr. Spencer Hough	Mrs N. J. Nathan	Mrs J. R. McLaughlin	Dr Bellis	Dr Mrs J. McLaughlin
Mr P. J. Buckland	Mr C. T. Howard	Mr J. R. Nosen	Mr J. L. P. P. P.	Miss Brandt	Miss Brandt
Mr E. A. Oulton	Mr E. A. Oulton	Mr J. L. P. P. P.	Mr J. L. P. P. P.	Miss Bonetta	Miss Bonetta
Mr H. L. Coudon	Mr E. W. Ledy	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr H. D. Bootes	Mr H. D. Bootes
Miss B. C. Kingham	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr W. A. Dalgleish	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr W. C. Drew	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr and Mrs G. L. Duncan	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr E. J. W. Eames	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr Martin Egan	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr G. H. Evans	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr A. F. Fearn	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr and Mrs Sawley	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr F. Field	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr H. G. Fisher	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr F. F. Post	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr H. G. Gera	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr D. M. G. Gera	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr W. W. B. B.	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr Gorden	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr G. Goulbourn	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr and Mrs Joseph Gould	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr W. A. W. A.	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr Harriell	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr A. Harrison	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Hon. & Mrs. E. A. Hewett	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger
Mr B. Horne	Mr E. C. Macdonald	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr J. W. Fringie	Mr and Mrs Brigger	Mr and Mrs Brigger

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Vorarlberg* left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant p.m., and is due here on the 13th instant a.m.

The E. A. Line's str. *Savonia* left Dairen on the 7th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 12th inst. p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Luzon* left Fookhow on the 8th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at 4 p.m.

BIG FIRE IN ORBU.

A disastrous fire causing damage to the extent of P.1,500,000 broke out in the city of Orbu at 100 a.m. on the 29th ult., according to telegram received in Manila. Several lots fired into the air by Vicente Rodriguez, a soldier, who was the first to discover the fire, awoke several citizens, who rushed to put it out. The fire started either in a Chinese bakery

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [10]

DOUGLAS, LA PRAIRIE & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

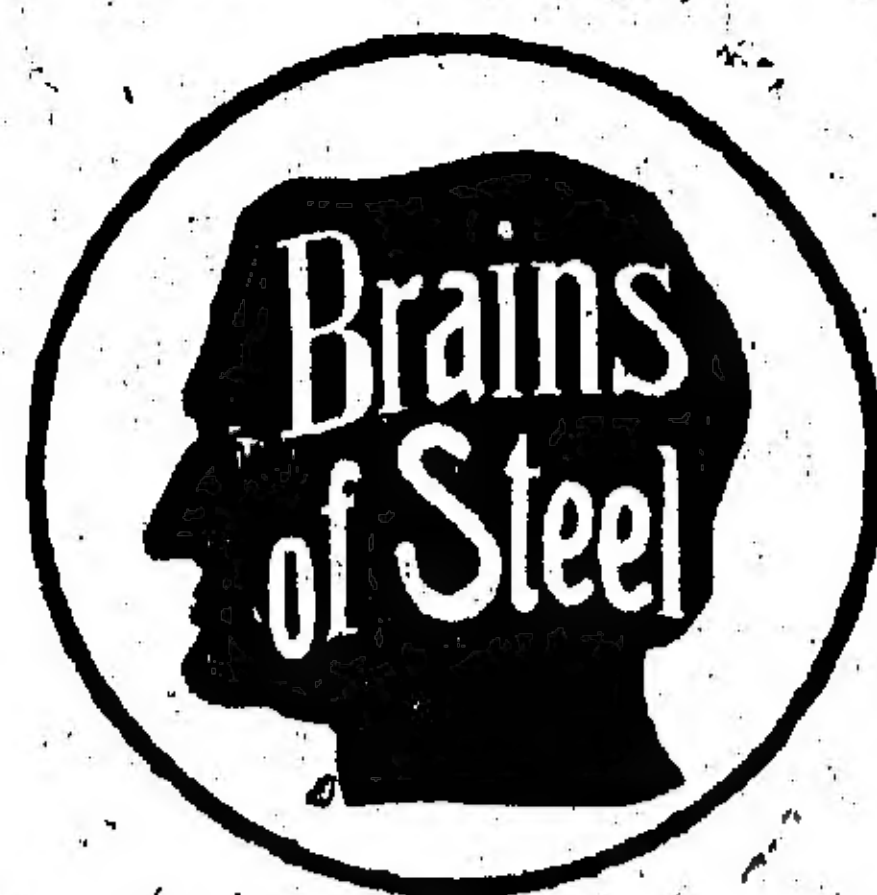
S. HIROI,
MANAGER

FRED S. HALLON, AGENT. [48]

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

14-40] T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

756] CHINESE OFFICE:-LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON. E.C.



"BRUNSVIGA" CALCULATING MACHINE

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRAUNSCHWEIG.

For inspection apply to the
Sole Representative for Hongkong and China

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

Kios Cigarettes

First class in quality and packing
Türk. Tabak- & Cigaretten-Fabrik "Kios" o. E. Robert Böhm, Dresden.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

Hoehi Extra Dry

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Indow*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

Owing to the *Empress of China* not being available to take mails for Canada, &c. on her due date under contract, viz. at 6.00 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th inst., these mails will in consequence be forwarded on the previous day by P.M. s.s. *Korea*, and will be closed at this office at the time indicated for that ship.

The R.M. s.s. *Empress of China* having gone ashore at the entrance of Tokyo Bay, the Canadian Mail of the 12th inst. from Vancouver has been transferred to the N. D. L. Mail steamer *Indow*, which is expected to arrive here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
Yokohama, Hakodate, San Pedro and San Francisco	<i>Desire Dollar</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	<i>Hongkong</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	<i>Childar</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	<i>Bangkok</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Kenkon Maru</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo	<i>Prins Ludwig</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Michael Jensen</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	<i>Tacoma Maru</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	<i>Triumph</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	<i>Carl Diederichsen</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Pakhoi	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	<i>Katsang</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	<i>Spir</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	<i>Delfin Maru</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	<i>Pheon Penh</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon	<i>Lustow</i>	Wednesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN		Registration, 5.00 P.M.
		Letters, 9.00 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo	<i>Syria</i>	Thursday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	<i>Yasuo</i>	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	<i>Fookang</i>	Thursday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KODE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Korea</i>	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.30 a.m., up to 11.30 a.m.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Registration, Kowloon B.O., 11.00 A.M.
		No late fee, 11.00 A.M.

Swatow Amoy and Poochow	<i>Haiman</i>	Friday, 11th, Noon
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Friday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Kachinow, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle	<i>Oanfa</i>	Friday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Welhaiwei and Tientsin	<i>Kueichow</i>	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	<i>Iechu</i>	Saturday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Loongang</i>	Saturday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Saturday, 12th, 1.15 P.M.

Macao	<i>Prins Waldemar</i>	Saturday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, (Taking mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Yap, Marou, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberstohle, Matupi, Samara, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle		

Shanghai	<i>China</i>	Saturday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	<i>Hangang</i>	Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	<i>Tijnah</i>	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar		

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	<i>Yarra</i>	Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 A.M.
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail		No late fee, 11.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KODE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Awa Maru</i>	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
VICTORIA and SEATTLE	<i>Iyo Maru</i>	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	<i>Forocet</i>	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	<i>Mansang</i>	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan		
Manila	<i>Yuenang</i>	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)		

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 8th.	
ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer 19 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand 19 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 19 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 19 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight 19 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 19 1/2
ON PARIS	Bank Bills, on demand 226
	Credits, at 4 months' sight 230
ON GERMANY	On demand 183 1/2
ON NEW YORK	Bank Bills, on demand 44 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight 44 1/2
ON BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer 134
	Bank, on demand 134 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer 134
	Bank, on demand 134 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight 74 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight 75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand 37 1/2
ON MANILA	On demand 37 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	On demand 37 1/2
ON BATAVIA	On demand 10 1/2
ON HAIPHONG	On demand 13 1/2
ON SAIGON	On demand 13 1/2
ON BANGKOK	On demand 13 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
Gold Bar, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces 87.35 discount
Chinese	10 " 87.70 "
Hongkong	20 " 87.18 "
Hongkong	10 " 87.00 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 8th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910, sellers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$287 10/
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1, buyers
China Bank, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$82, buyers
China Bank, Limited	200,000	\$10	all	
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 77 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$61
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$22
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Wharves Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$56, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$5
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$4, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$200
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$213, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$119
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$74
Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited	15,000	P. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$173, buyers
Hongkong South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$210
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$124, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	all	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$350, sales
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$15	all	Tls. 167, sales
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$815
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$210, @ Ex 75
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Development Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$93, buyers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$25
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 91
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, sellers
MINES—				
Société Française des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	P. 250	all	\$700
Bamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$2
	25,000	\$10	all	\$12
	50,000	\$10	all	\$110, buyers
	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
RAILWAYS—				
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$121, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$24
RAPID RAILWAYS—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$103, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$19, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$303, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$15	all	\$65, (L'don
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$5	all	sales \$25 17. 6.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	\$1
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$263, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$164
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$64, div.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$10, buyers
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$4.40
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$6, sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	all	\$4
United Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$300
	50,000	\$10	all	\$63, buyers

Daily Wire				
Para Rubber in London	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Loans				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. ann. Far	VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER.

(ASK FOR COLOUR CARD AND SAMPLES.)

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE NUMEROUS.

IT IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

WALLS CAN BE WASHED.

IT IS EASY TO APPLY.

IN FACT,

FOR THE FAR EAST

HALL'S DISTEMPER

Is an actual necessity as well as a

Beautifier of the House.

30 Colours to choose from.

SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS AND IMPORTERS.

TELEPHONE 358. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge and Felucca



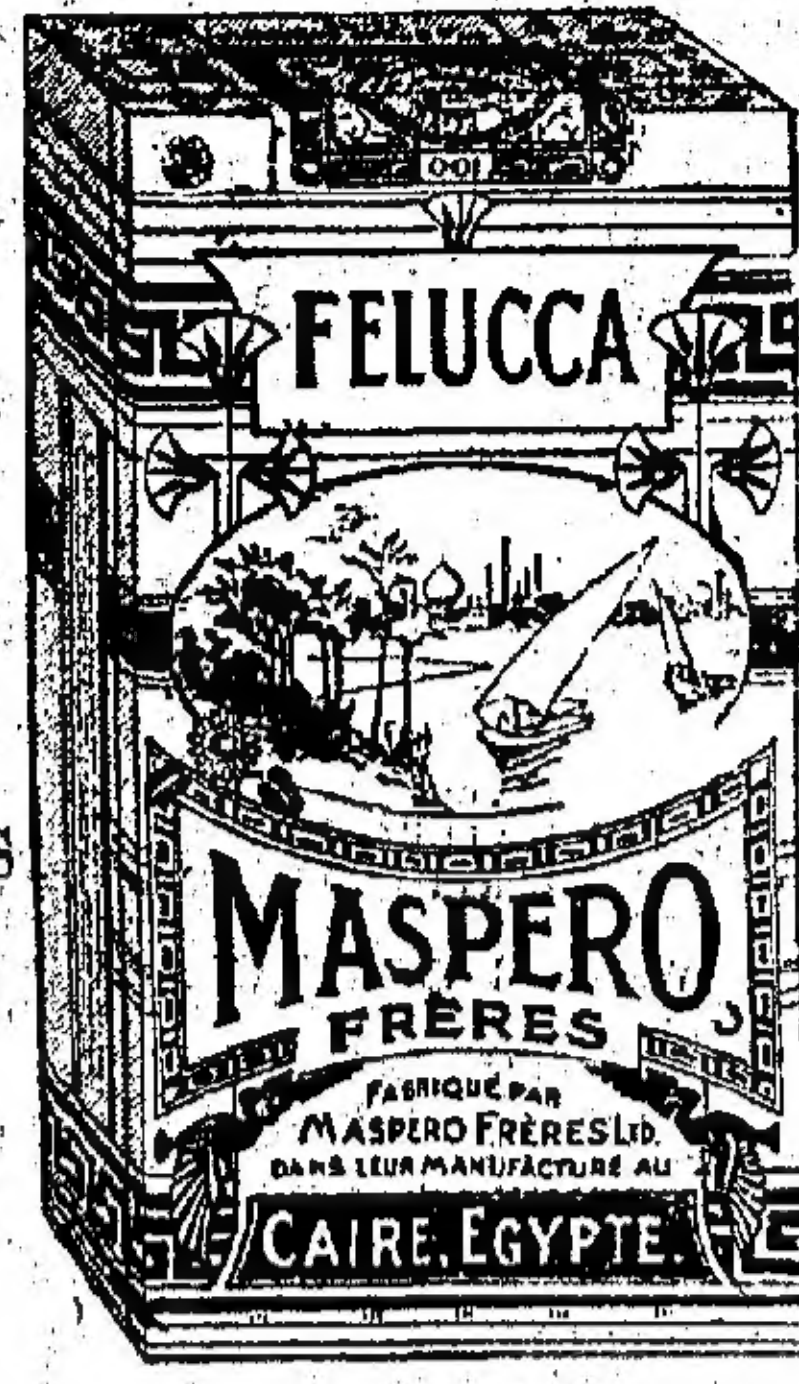
A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product on the above Company is its

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

GUARANTEED FULL CREAM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.

\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.

\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON-SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SWAN TYS, Queen's Road Central.

CHONG TYS, Queen's Road Central.

MAN TYS, Queen's Road East.

WAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.

MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Cause Road.



CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN FACTORY

AT TAKARAZUKA, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

N.B.—\$2.00 will be allowed for every 100 Tansan bottles returned to us.

[388]

TO-DAY

Noon—Ordinary General Meeting of Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.

5.30 P.M.—Annual Meeting of Victoria Recreation Club, in the Gymnasium.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 11th August—Frank Parris Circus at the Victoria Skating Rink, 9 P.M.

Saturday, 12th August—Boxing at Bymack's Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 P.M.

Saturday, 12th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., at 12.30 P.M.

Tuesday, 15th August—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay, 9.15 P.M.

Saturday, 19th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall, Noon.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 10A Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

[389]

VISITORS TO CANTON